



**EMIGRATION & MIGRATION**  
**A Refutation of Painful Slanders.**

The following letter is taken from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 17th ult.

To the editor of the Freeman:

Northumberland House,  
Beresford Place,  
Dublin, Sept. 10th.)

Sir,—In that spirit of fair play which characterizes the national journal of Ireland, I hope you will give me space for a few remarks in reply to two letters published in the Freeman of Wednesday and Thursday last on the subject of

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA and the Northwest. The first has been written by Mr. John C. Fleming, I presume an Irish exile, who found liberty and a home in Canada for thirteen years, in return for which he slanders an important section of his fellow-citizens and depreciates the most productive area of the Dominion. Failing to find scope for his genius and industry on the American continent, G. M. B., the writer of No. 2, has returned to the bosom of his family to consume the bread of idleness or extort more rent from the farmers and peasantry of Ireland for his sustenance. However, I am confident the hearsay statements of Mr. Fleming or the apology of G. M. B. for the lack of push and energy cannot disturb the repose of the people of Canada with their six or eight million dollars surplus revenue, or impede the progress of Manitoba, which has developed so far faster than any other country, except, perhaps, California, the settlement of which was so materially assisted by the gold discovery. When I left Winnipeg in 1880, the population scarcely numbered 7,000, and the assessed value of property was short of four million dollars. The population of the city is now close on 30,000, and the assessed value of property over thirty million dollars. In that year not more than 100,000 bushels of wheat were raised in Manitoba, while the estimated

**WHEAT CROP FOR THIS SEASON**

will exceed over five million bushels, and they expect before many years to place wheat on the Liverpool market at a little over 30s. per qr. On the fertile plains extending over 900 miles from the Red River valley to the base of the Rocky Mountains you could scarce find 2,000 head of cattle in 1880. Now there are twenty or thirty well-gauged ranches, on which the cattle will shortly be estimated by millions. The 66 miles of railway from Emerson to Winnipeg were not fully completed when I left Winnipeg. Since then, besides many branch lines, 1,200 of the Canadian Pacific have been built, extending from Lake Superior to Calgary, close to the Rocky Mountains. Before the close of the season this road will have reached the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and within the next two years the entire line will be built, fully equipped and in running order, from Halifax to British Columbia, a distance little short of 4,000 miles. Beyond question, the Premier, Sir John Macdonald, who conceived this project of binding together with an iron band the various provinces of Canada, which his genius had politically confederated, must take high rank amongst the statesmen of this age. But let me ask, is there another country on earth besides Canada, with only four and a half millions of people, that could undertake and accomplish such a gigantic work? There can be no doubt but

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC SYNDICATE has pushed on their work with energy and spirit, and it speaks something for their liberality when we find it stated in the late Canadian papers that Mr. Stephens, the President, donated \$80,000 to the General Hospital at Montreal, and Mr. McIntyre, the vice-President, \$80,000 to McGill University. Although not directly concerned with the land and emigration policy adopted by this railroad syndicate, and I know very little of their proposal to the Imperial Government to settle a number of Irish families on their land except what I find stated in the Freeman and other papers, still I am satisfied a practical project of colonization, carried out liberally, would benefit the landless peasantry of Ireland. About ten years ago the Canadian Government set apart a number of townships in Manitoba on which some three thousand Mennonite families from southern Russia have settled. Many of these people were so poor that the Government had to advance them over a hundred thousand dollars on the security of their brethren in Ontario. But, notwithstanding their poverty, and the disadvantages of not being able to speak the language of their adopted country, the bulk of these families were in comfortable circumstances when I visited their settlements nearly four years ago,

and by this time I calculated every dollar of the Government loan has been repaid. With varied experience I think I can estimate the

CAPABILITIES OF MY COUNTRYMEN. I have directed their labors on large undertakings, and many times worked by their sides at home and abroad, so that, from experience extending over many years and many lands, I am convinced there is nothing that Mennonites, or any other people, can do, but may be accomplished by Irishmen when judiciously organized and skilfully instructed. While faithfully serving the Canadian Government, and to the best of my ability, I have no desire that Irishmen who can live comfortably at home should emigrate, for after thirty years spent in wandering through the world I felt pleased to get back to the old land again. Still, when Irishmen are removed to make room for cattle, they must find a home somewhere, while men with energy are ever seeking more ample fields for industry. For those who desire to settle on land and devote themselves to agriculture, I am satisfied there is no place open for settlement where a man with little capital can have a fairer prospect of success than in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada; while in the older provinces, with all the appliances of civilization within easy reach, fine farms with beautiful homesteads can be purchased on easy terms. Last year Canada received 112,458 emigrants, more than 70,000 of whom settled in Manitoba and the Northwest, which must eventually, from the very nature of its climate and resources, contain many millions of the most masterful and energetic people on the American continent. The climate of the Northwest, although cold in winter, is bracing and healthful. The land, which is intersected and watered by many noble rivers, is unsurpassed for its fertility. Coal of fine quality is now being raised on the banks of the Saskatchewan, and no man can estimate the mineral wealth of British Columbia and the Rocky Mountains. Then, with a railway stretched from ocean to ocean, and branch lines permeating all the fertile country, the Dominion of Canada, with its home rule government, cannot fail to become, at no distant date, one of the most potent and prosperous countries on earth.

THOMAS CONNOLLY,

Canadian Government Agent.

**CANADIAN.**

Two buffaloes from the plains were shipped to Scotland on account of Lord Lorne.

Mrs. Marshall, the woman shot by her husband in Moncton, N. B., is improving. Her husband acted like a mad man.

Hon. D. A. Smith and John Hamilton, with George Stephens, president of the Canada Pacific railway, have purchased a half interest in the Intercolonial Coal Company, of Cape Breton, for \$130,000.

In the Court of Appeal, at Toronto, in the well known case of McLaren v. Canada Central railway, their lordships being equally divided in opinion, the appeal of the railway company was dismissed with costs. The plaintiff has twice obtained a verdict for \$100,000 for the burning of a quantity of lumber by a spark from an engine at Carleton Place. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

At the Toronto assizes some months ago, Monkhouse, a brakeman, was awarded \$1,500 damages against the Grand Trunk railway company for severe injuries sustained owing to a frog near the union station not being packed. The company appealed, and judgment was given by the Court of Appeal, allowing the appeal with costs on the ground that an act of the Local Legislature, providing that all frogs shall be packed, was not binding on a Dominion road.

The Globe says that one of the results of the late amalgamation of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway with the Ontario and Quebec is the resignation from the former of Mr. Edmund Wragge, manager

line. The vacancy has been filled appointing Mr. W. Whyte, manager of the Credit Valley railway, to the position, so that that gentleman now holds the position of manager of the Credit Valley, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Ontario & Quebec railways, all branches of the Canada Pacific line. Mr. Wragge has been appointed to a position on the Grand Trunk in order to meet a want long felt by merchants and business men in Toronto. Full powers have been given him to deal with and settle all questions in dispute without reference to Mr. Hickson at Montreal, thus entailing delay and inconvenience as has hitherto been the case.

**D. SCOTT & SON.****FURNITURE,  
WHOLSEALE & RETAIL.**

We have now on hand a large assortment of Furniture, comprising:

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

**D. SCOTT & SON,**

Cor 8th Street & Princess Ave.  
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**C. N. GILCHRIST,**

Merchant Tailor

HAS OPENED OUT A

FIRST  
class.

ING ET

Corner Fifth Street & Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

French Worsteds, and Scotch and English Tweeds.

ever shown in the Northwest.

N. B.—Only First-class workmen employed, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their patronage.

G. N. GILCHRIST.

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Crockery and Glassware.

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**NEW CHEAP STORE, 8TH STREET.**

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The Leading House for Family Groceries.

EVERYTHING FRESH

And away down Below anything offered elsewhere.

**MANITOBA CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER**

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**At Lowest Prices.**

A Pleasure to show Goods. A delivery to any part of the City. Highest Cash or Trade price paid for any quantity of Potatoes, Turnips, Butter and also all kinds of Garden Vegetables. Come direct to the

NEW CHEAP STORE. : MILLER SELLS CHEAP.  
CELEBRATED FOR GOOD TEAS.

**T. E. KELLY.**

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Special Attention Paid to

BOARDING HORSES

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ROSSER AVENUE,

BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS.  
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Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

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FIRST-CLASS RIGS,  
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Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

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Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

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Special Rates to Commercial Travellers

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,**

Corner Rosser Avenue  
and Tenth St.

**The Catering Department**

of this hotel is second to none in the Province, and the bar is fully supplied with the

Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The House is admirably furnished throughout, and transient guests and boarders will find every comfort.

In connection with the Hotel is a

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where rigs can be obtained at moderate prices.

IN THE HOUSE ARE

3 Billiard and Pool Tables.

and the Proprietor will give his undivided attention to secure the comfort of his guests.

Robert J. Dickinson  
Proprietor.







## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

At a public meeting at Oshawa, Ontario, a Grit-speaker denounced Sir John and the N. P. in high terms, and the Globe says "feeling runs very high here." If any one will tell us of a single instance in which "feeling did not run very high" in the Globe office, whenever Sir John's name was brought into question, we will be very happy to make him a present worthy of the evidence. It is the success of the Conservative party, under Sir John Macdonald, that always brings the Globe to the boiling point.

NEWFOUNDLAND is about to imitate the example of the rest of her Britannic Majesty's colonies, and is making arrangements with the Colonial Office through which she is to have a representative in England. "The oldest British colony" is at last awakened to a sense of her responsibility in this world. She has some very important interests to conserve, and a vast export trade to protect. The High Commissioner for Canada, and several Agents-General for the Australian possessions of the empire, have done well for their respective governments, and there is no reason why Newfoundland could not be helped in the same manner.

There is a dreadful row up at the Pile o' Bones these times. The man with a bald head is chasing a "vagabond reporter" around the prairie with that empty bottle, and "wouldn't he like to catch him." It appears that a reverend gentleman was to lecture up at the place, one evening lately, while Nicholas, of Russia, was measuring the electric light at Winnipeg with a spoon, and he left instructions with his amanuensis to treat the lecture as a model critique. As the reporter had a girl some distance away who wanted to see him on lecture night, the reporter wrote his diagnosis in advance, and the lecturer never came. "Holy Moses! but you could see the smoke fly when that wig got home again!"

There seems to be something demoralizing in the air of Regina. We have all heard of Mr Davis and his whiskey bottle, and now comes the report that the Manitoba Legislature in a body got gloriously drunk and jolly while stopping over at the Pile o' Bones on their tree ride over the C. P. R. Yells and oaths made night hideous; one member of the party was charged with being present without an invitation, and various uncomplimentary epithets were bandied about. The Manitoba Legislature seems to be a social gang, and when they found Nick Davin he warned them of the danger of being found with anything in their bottles.

The foregoing is from the Toronto News. It is evident from the extract, bottles can be indulged in, in the sanctuaries of the Ontario papers, even without the permits that are such an embargo in the North-West.

The Toronto Globe still keeps barking at the Senate. This is the latest—

"The irresponsible Senate must go. The people of Canada are essentially Democratic in feeling, and will not much longer tolerate interference with legislation by those some of whom are the Pacific scandal evidence showed, fought their life tenure with cash, and all of whom ought, like members of the House of Commons, to render periodically an account of their stewardship to the electors."

Some years ago, during the Macdonald regime, the Globe used to roar over the iniquities of the Senate calling it the refuge for political prostitutes, and other pet names, but subsequently the Grits took office and the late George Brown took a seat in the same refuge. For the next four years there were no complaints, and it has only been revived when the Conservatives came into power again. It is apparent from this there are again some Grits who would like to become "honorable Senators of the Dominion of Canada."

Some of our Free-Trade exchanges attribute the commercial failures of the past nine months to the baneful effects of the N. P. To all these right we reproduce the following from an

authority that all will admit is well posted. When failures have been excessive in Free Trade England, it is scarcely good logic to argue the same state of things has been induced by the N. P. in Canada. The total number of failures in the United Kingdom and Ireland, during the week ending September 1, was 205, as reported to Kemps Mercantile Gazette, London, against 185 in the corresponding week in 1882, and 198 in the like week in 1881. The total in England and Wales was 189, against 169 and 120 respectively in the corresponding week in August in 1882 and 1881. The total in Scotland was 14, against 12 and 8, and in Ireland it was 2 against 4 and none in like weeks in last year, and the year preceding.

It is generally argued that the nation that is able to negotiate a loan among its own people, has little to fear from national indebtedness, but this doctrine is open to grave suspicion. Great Britain has had, it is admitted, but little difficulty with her national obligations, but all nations are not favored as is Great Britain. To-day France owes \$4,683,840,000, or nearly one fifth more than Great Britain. The debt of her chief city, Paris, is \$500,000,000, much larger than that of London; and because, so far, no perceptible inconvenience is experienced is no evidence trouble would not arise under circumstances that are likely to crop up at any moment. At present the interest of the national debt of France is being paid promptly, and the holders of government debentures look for these payments to meet their obligations as the average mechanic looks for his wages to meet his weekly board bills. So long as business runs in its present even way, under the immense recuperative power of the country, no uneasiness need be experienced; but supposing the country was driven into an expensive war, the most disastrous results would naturally be expected. In that event the government would suspend the payment of the "rentes," as the interest is called, and the holders of the bonds would be compelled to repudiate their obligations, and in this way the work of suspension would extend from the government down to the commonest laborer in the realm. For obvious reasons, a war with Great Britain would not seriously affect the business of that country, but so heavy is the debt of France that any important interruption would be almost certain to spread universal disaster and financial ruin.

Is a foot note to a lengthy article from the Globe, on the composition of the Manitoba Government, the Grit organ on 12th street says: "His (the Hon Mr Miller's) talents are of the most ordinary kind, and he is known to be unscrupulous as a 'partisan.' As a matter of fact we might expect the word 'unscrupulous' to come in under any circumstances, for no one ever heard a Grit print use any finer expression towards a Conservative politician. In their eyes any Conservative who rises to distinction must do so through stratagem, the outgrowth of bad principle. This is a sad commentary upon the credulity of the race, but it is none the less the truth; but as Grits in general are such strangers to reward for merit alone, we can well afford to put the most charitable construction upon the wisest statement of our neighbor. It is different, however, with the reference to that gentleman's ability—the statement is false, and the writer well knows it to be so. When Mr. Miller was a practising barrister in St. Catharines, he stood at the head of the profession there. But if this is not enough, the satisfaction he gave on the bench in this country should, to any reasonable man, furnish the rest. The experience of our neighbor in swallowing its utterances in reference to the Woodworth mine ought to teach it a lesson on truth, if not upon the ordinary courtesies of business life. Mr. Miller

like the rest of our race, has his faults and shortcomings, but lack of sufficient talent to enable him to discharge ably and creditably the duties of his present position is certainly not one of either.

There is little to wonder at in the mistakes made by English emigrants coming to this country, so great is the ignorance in the past of Canada's great resources. It was reported of Sir Isaac Newton in his palmy days that he asked a carpenter to cut a large hole in the bottom of his door to let the cat in and out, and a small one for the kitten. "Yes," said the carpenter, "but can't the kitten get through where the cat does?" "Oh! said the philosopher, but I never thought of that." This was absent-mindedness, as the thoughts of this great man were absorbed in something deeper at the time. It is not the same with old country people in their mistakes concerning the Canadian Northwest. At one time the British admiralty sent out vessels for use on our lakes with tanks in them to hold fresh water, but this was a mistake through want of knowledge, the result of insufficient opportunities. This argument cannot, however, be used at the present time, as enough has been written to educate all so far as writing can educate. But it still appears there is nothing like personal observation. The other day Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, speaking at a meeting in the United States, of the magnitude of Canada, said that before he had visited this country he thought he could stand on one side of lake Ontario and see across to the other. It does appear strange to think that a man of his education should have formed such an opinion, from his reading, but when he did, it furnishes a full explanation for the ignorance of others who have not been blessed with more than the ordinary opportunities.

The loss of 100,000 lives at Java and Ischia in the furious earthquakes of a couple of weeks ago sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world, but still dreadful and all as were these convulsions, they teach us one important truth, that the earth is still alive, and, as a consequence, a fit habitation for the animal and vegetable creations. The most commonly accepted theory of creation is that at one time infinite space was filled with gaseous matter, which in motion gradually separated into quantities which from revolutionary motions assumed spheroidal forms, when a cooling process set in. As these spheres cool on the outside, and are still cooling, they contract their dimensions, and this contraction gives rise to eruptions through volcanoes and earthquakes. Telescopic observations prove that the moon has already so far undergone all these changes that life is now extinct. The centers of volcanoes are visible, the marks of earthquakes that have been are visible, but as there is no trace of living streams, or atmospheric surroundings, the evidences of destruction to the animal and vegetable kingdoms are furnished by these alone. There is no doubt but that the moon was once the scene of activity now so prominent upon the earth, but this generations long past, has entirely ceased to exist. The changes on this earth also tell us that our sphere is gradually undergoing the same variations, and when the eruptions of this planet cease to occur, time with its occupants will also be no more.

It does not arouse the exorbitance of our day, but such a termination of all things, as more than moderately certain, at some distant period in the future.

## ON ITS KNEES

Our neighbor is on its pilgrimage to Mecca to do penance at the shrine of Mahomet. Here is an extract from its issue of the 10th inst—

"In the issue of the Sun of the 11th September it was said: 'The Woodworth company are doing next to nothing. Without capital and with an exhausted credit they had themselves pretty nearly the end of their string.' These words were written under

the impression that they were true and with no desire to injure the Saskatchewan Coal Co. They were written on information which at the time we believed to be correct. We have since learned that it was not correct. We have reason to believe that the company were at no time without capital; and that their credit, instead of being exhausted, has been good throughout. The fact that their mine has been developed to a capacity of one hundred tons per day of an output is sufficient evidence of this."

We could afford to let this pass for what it is intended to be—an apology for its recent wilful misrepresentation of the progress of the Woodworth mine, as satisfaction out of Mr. Woodworth for his Conservatism—were it not for the fact, the tail end of the petition embodies the language of the genuine sycophant. In its closing sentence the print says, "the output of one hundred tons of coal is an evidence of the company's means," the capability of which it (the organ) had so grossly misrepresented but a few days before. If this was the language of the true penitent after the restoration of sight, we would excuse it, but when this same output, which it is alleged throws a different light on the operations of the company, had been announced while the print was still libeling the company, the only inference is that the "regret" is forced instead of volunteered. We heartily approve of the careful criticism of the legislative acts of the politician, as well as of the public acts of all public men; but there it should, except in a few special cases, be brought to a final termination. If Mr. Woodworth were a Reformer the public would have seen none of this adverse criticism, but it would also have been spared the amusement afforded by the contortions of the apologist. There is one satisfaction, however, arising out of the somewhat—its matters not that it has been effected by the cold steel of a writ for libel—the public will be treated to no more of the gross misrepresentations of the organ. In the estimation of its friends, the print must decline as an authority on facts, and to its opponents the amusement must be genuine from every point of view. The reformation, however, will be equally serviceable—no matter whether effected through fear of the law, or a recently manufactured love for political opponents.

## CIVIC EXPENDITURES.

Now that there are such numerous reports about aldermanic jobbery, wilful waste of public funds, and other charges of a similar character, our city council should see that their policy of expenditure is governed by principles recognized to be advantageous in places circumstanced as Brandon is at the present moment. The place is growing very vast, and what proportions it may reach in five years hence, it is beyond the power of man to tell, so no expenditures of a costly description designed to serve the future, unless they are of a class that can be turned to account in future should be made. It will be but a short time before a servicable city hall will be required, in fact, it is required now, if we only had a forecast of the one that would serve all purposes in five years' time, and no expenditures should be made on substantial structures that could or should become a portion of the new city buildings of the future. In this view the expenditure on the hose tower is not warranted under the circumstances. For the same reason the erection of a durable registry office, at this juncture, is open to question. It is decidedly better to delay all expensive structures until the plan of city buildings that will serve a place of from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants is decided on, and then make every outlay a portion of such a scheme. This will be money saved in the end. Winnipeg has seen the foolishness of fritting away public funds on useless structures until its debts is now over \$80 per capita. Portage la Prairie councils, through a system of bungling, bordering on criminality have sunk the town in a debt of \$927,000, or \$109 per head, through sectional jealousies, and incompetency; and the Brandon board ought to take lessons

from the leaves of those books. Bonuses to railways, when the payments are not too large for the returns, are all right enough, because the roads are a permanent asset, liable to no variation, but expenditures on many other schemes are simply so much money thrown away, at the present age of the city. We sincerely hope it is future requirements instead of immediate necessities that will induce the council in all their future appropriations.

## MORE RAILWAYS.

The county council have before them a railway scheme composed of two sections, that is of especial interest to our readers in both city and country. The proposition is to unite in one by-law two bonuses of \$70,000 each—one to aid the construction of a branch from the city nearly direct to Fort Ellice and thence North-Westerly, for the support of which the city has already voted \$50,000, and the other to build a second branch nearly due south, deflecting a little to the east to evade the mountains, thence westerly through Rounthwaite to a distance of about twenty-five miles, to be extended westerly indefinitely at some time in the future. The objections generally raised to all railway projects are very naturally raised to this; but it is their own interests the people have to look to, independent of, and separated from, all fine spun theories altogether. There is, as a matter of fact, an argument against the principle of bonusing altogether, but it is always business to spend one dollar if five can be made out of the outlay, and this is the motive that should possess the ratepayers when enterprises of the railway class come before them.

For all time Manitoba is destined to be an agricultural and cattle raising country, and the schemes that will enable the farmers to reach the best market at the least possible cost are the schemes for the consummation of which they should be willing to contribute. Brandon is the natural market town for the people of the two objective points we have named and for all the intermediate places, and from its geographical location, as well as from the other auxiliary causes, it is certain to always be a market unexcelled in the Canadian Northwest. Its advantages will always bring a sufficient number of competitors upon the scene to make markets sought by the people of a large surrounding. With these facts before the farmers of the Brandon municipality, their duty ought to appear plain to themselves without many suggestions from us.

There are some who take exception to the composition of the company directing the one branch, and others who take exception to those constituting the other, but both companies are so far simply provisional and liable to be materially changed, if not wholly supplanted altogether, by new corporations who will prosecute the work, there is but little to be found built with on the head; but even if either or both the present companies were to remain constituted as they are during the projection of the work, the public interests can be so guarded under the provisions of the by-law to be submitted that, come what may, there need be no cause for regret. A man buys a horse on time, it need be of no concern to him to whom he gives his note for payment, if he secures the animal; and the composition of any railway company need give the ratepayers interested no concern so long as their debentures are only handed over pro rata as the work is performed. It is the risk and its operation the ratepayers should look for and not for particular individuals in the composition of railway companies. We believe in the by-law in question, this matter will be particularly looked after, much for this feature of the question. Theories are perhaps a certain matter, but when it comes



down to railways, it is the practical argument that is best understood, and for this reason we will give the ratepayers interested a few facts. It is, we believe, generally admitted that from any point twenty-five miles distant it costs about 16 cents per bushel to market oats and from 20 to 25 cents to market wheat by team. At the price this year it will cost all oats will bring on the market to take them there, and about the one third of the price of the other crops. In greater distances the expenses are of course higher and vice versa. To bring this cost to its minimum is the great aim of the Manitoba farmer. With the present assessed value of Brandon municipality at \$2,471,829, the annual assessment to meet the obligations of this proposed by-law will be but about 1½ mills on the \$, or about \$8 a year on every assessment of \$5,000, while the carriage of wheat for the distance we have named, twenty-five miles, will not exceed 2 cents per bushel. The saving in the carriage of one load of wheat a year will, therefore, pay the annual tax. It will further be remembered that while the R.R. debentures have but twenty years to run, the period during which the tax for the railway can only exist, the benefits from the road will last for all time to come. In addition to this the farmers will get the price for their grain at their door instead of losing time of men and teams carrying it to market and in this country, where the growing and reaping season is none too long at best, there is always a demand for teams at the plow whenever the ground is ready for it.

But this is not all, farm marketing will not consist of grain alone, and the benefits accruing from roads in marketing the latter will also be felt in the marketing of other produce. Time, too, almost incalculable, will be saved to the landowner and business man, which itself, is a matter of great importance. The advantages to be derived from roads in the directions sketched above, are some of the reasons the proposed scheme should meet with general favor, but there are others we will outline, as soon as the by-law is before the people. No doubt some of the ratepayers who are already served from their convenience to the C.P.R. will raise objections to this proposition, but this should not be the case. Those who have been favored by Government thought should not be unwilling to assist others who are less fortunate. As the by-law is likely to be put in form by the council on Wednesday next we will forego further observations until it is before the people, with the simple suggestion that, before you dissent to the payment of money, you have the equivalent.

## PROSPECTUS!

**Government of Canada Loan for 4,000,000, 4-Per-Cent. Currency Bonds.**

The Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada is authorized to receive tenders for a loan of \$4,000,000 of 4 per cent currency bonds, bearing interest from the 1st November, 1883, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, to the office in the Finance Department, Ottawa.

This loan is issued under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, passed during their last session (4th Victoria, cap 2, sec 4). The object of the loan is partly to provide for the payment of debts maturing or redeemable in the course of the current fiscal year, and partly for expenditure on public works.

The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid at Ottawa in twenty years.

Subscribers to the loan will receive bonds to bearer which they at any future time be converted into registered stock.

The subscription list will be opened on Wednesday, the 14th of October next, and will be closed on Saturday, the 20th of October next, at 4 o'clock p.m., and tenders in the accompanying form, marked on the outside "Tenders for Government Loan," will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the latter date, at the hour mentioned.

Tenders must be made for \$1,000 and in multiples of \$1,000.

The allotment of the loan will be made as soon as possible after the close of the subscription list, and amounts allotted will be payable on the 1st day of November next, and Bonds will be issued shortly thereafter.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned, from the several Assistant Receiver Generals at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg, and Victoria, and from the Dominion Auditor at Charlotte Town.

J. W. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance,  
Finance Department, Ottawa,  
September 21st, 1883.

**FORM OF TENDER FOR BONDS.**

**TENDER.**

**Government of Canada Loan for \$4,000,000, 4 per cent currency Bonds.**

Amount tendered for \$.... Rate.... Per Cent.

Sir,—

I hereby tender for the sum of \$..... nominal capital, at the above mentioned issue in bonds to bearer, at the price of..... per cent, and I enclose to accept the said sum, of any portion thereof which may be allotted to me, and to pay therefor at the said price and in conformity with the said terms of your prospectus of the 21st September, 1883.

Name.....  
Address.....  
Date.....

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Finance,  
Ottawa.

**THE ROYAL ROUTE**

**CHICAGO, ST. PAUL,**

**Minneapolis & Omaha**

**AND**

**CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN**

**RAILWAYS.**

Passenger, over the Royal Route have all the

luxuries of Modern Railway travel. Passengers

have luxurious Smoking and Sleeping, on

Kingston Day and Night Trains for Passengers

who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change

of cars between St. Paul and Chicago, and between

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and no change

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**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**Western Division.**

**TRAIN SERVICE.**

**CHANGE OF TIME**

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move

as follows:

Going West: 30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 6:30 p.m.

Portage la Prairie 4:00 p.m.

Brandon 4:40 p.m.

Regina 5:00 p.m.

Moose Jaw 5:30 p.m.

Swift Current 6:00 p.m.

Maple Creek 6:30 p.m.

1:35 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat, Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South: 7:55 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 7:35 p.m.

Portage la Prairie 7:35 p.m.

Brandon 8:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m.

Regina 8:30 a.m. 5:00 p.m.

Moose Jaw 9:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

Swift Current 9:30 a.m. 6:00 p.m.

Maple Creek 10:00 a.m. 6:30 p.m.

1:35 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat, Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going North: 6:35 a.m. 7:00 p.m.

Portage la Prairie 4:00 p.m.

Brandon 4:40 p.m.

Regina 5:00 p.m.

Moose Jaw 5:30 p.m.

Swift Current 6:00 p.m.

Maple Creek 6:30 p.m.

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Going North: 6:35 a.m. 7:00 p.m.

**G. RIPPLE & CO.,**

**HARDWARE,**

**PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,**

**Stoves, Tinware, Etc.**

**A HEAVY STOCK OF FIREARMS**

**And Sportsmen's requisites Generally.**

**SIGN OF THE**

**GOLDEN ANVIL,**

**Rosser Avenue.**

Aug. 30.

**A. C. PERRY.**

**Bookseller, Stationer & Newsdealer,**

**FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.**

**ROSSER AVE BETWEEN 9TH & 13TH STS**

Aug. 30th

**THE CONTENTED MAN! WHO IS HE?**

He has been Lectured on and Explored for, but the Question

has been solved at last by the Hundreds who have been to

and shared in the

**GREAT BARGAINS,**

That are to be found only at the Toronto Store. Every

One goes away, not only Contented but Happy. We are

offering the balance of our Summer Stock at

**CREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

Our Stock is Large and Well Assorted, and no matter

what you want in the following Lines you will Save Money

by dealing with us:

**DRESS GOODS.**—Cashmeres, Silks and Satins, Velvets,

Ribbons, Frillings, Lace and Fancy Goods.

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS.**—Blankets, Quilts, Curtains,

Lace Curtains, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Etc.

**STAPLES.**—Table Linens, Napkins, Sheetings, Tickings, Ducks and

Jeans, Shirtings, Cottons. All Prints at cost! Clear Them Out. Cotton

Bags, Etc.

**GENTS FURNISHINGS.**—All Straw Hats at Cost. Also at Cost a

Fine Assortment of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Etc.

**FOOTS AND SHOES.**—A Fine Assortment.

**GROCERIES.**—A Large Stock of the Choice and Best Canned Fruits

Fresh Prunes, Raspberries, Fine Tins of \$1.00.

Crockery, Fire Arms, and Ammunition.

**TERMS—NET CASH.**

**SCVERZEN & JOHNSTONE,**

**Toronto Store.**

**Bower, Blackburn, Mundle & Porter,**

**IMPORTERS,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**General Merchants,**

**Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,**

**Carpets, Hardware, Brushes**

**Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods,**

**—STORES—**

**Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.**

**BRANDON, MAN.**

**Agents Wanted.**

**Read This**

**ONLY \$3.50**

The Greatest Offer ever made to the Canadian Public.

In order to increase our already largest list of yearly subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, we make the following liberal and magnificent offer to every reader of this advertisement who wishes to take advantage of it at once.

**FOR \$3.50**

we will send to any address in Canada or the U. S.

**THE Weekly Globe**

from now to end December, 1884, and in addition, A HANDSOME NICKEL OPEN-FACED STEAM-WINDING WATCH, a cut of which appears at head of this advertisement.

We claim the following advantages for it:

It is of convenient size; it is not in appearance a time-winder, consequently requires no key; it is dust-proof, and a good time-keeper.

The above price includes postage upon Watch to any address in Canada or the United States.

This offer only holds good until January 20th, 1884.

We will start shipping watches on October 15th. Remittances should be sent at once, so as to enable us to procure necessary supply and fill orders with as little delay as possible. Address,

**THE GLOBE PRINTING CO., Limited,**

**TORONTO.**

**The Great Dollar Paper.**



**GREAT OFFER**

**—THE—**

**WINNIPEG WEEKLY SUN**

**FROM NOW**

To January, 1885, for \$1.50.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Weekly Sun and Weekly Globe or Mail, \$2.25 per annum.







**A WIFE MURDERER HANGED.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 4.—James McSteen, who murdered his wife on the 9th of June, 1882, was hanged in the jail yard here this morning. A crowd of about 300 persons stood in the jail yard and witnessed the execution. McSteen died easily at eighteen minutes past eleven o'clock. He slept well last night, and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. His confessor, the Rev. Father Ward, accompanied him to the scaffold. McSteen told the sheriff that he forgave everybody and died in peace.

**MCSTEEN'S CRIME.**

Before the murder of his wife, McSteen resided with her, their three children and his stepson, in a little log hut on the banks of the Monongahela river, about midway between Glenwood and Brown stations, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The location was known as Lighttown, and consisted of a settlement of four families occupying four dilapidated log structures, each surrounded by well kept patches of vegetables. The buildings were on the property of a Mr. Blair, and as their location was undesirable, and the huts themselves almost ruins for the past twenty years, the families of Irish laborers have squatted in them, where they are free from the world, and also from rent. The McSteen family occupied the centre shanty. Its floors were made of rough boards. The rafters overhead prevented one from standing upright, while the windows at the side let in very little light. The house was divided into two rooms with one door communicating with the outside and fronting on the railroad. McSteen worked at the Glenwood Steel Works, on night turn, and made fair wages, but little of this money the poor wife saw. He stinted the family allowance, and bought only what was necessary to keep life in their bodies.

**AN AWFUL DISCOVERY.**

At about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th of June, 1882, McSteen told his stepson, Patrick Toole, to go into the yard and drive the chickens out of there. The lad did as he was told, and in a few minutes saw his stepfather walk from the front of the house. The child soon after went into the kitchen where he saw his mother lying on the floor and the warm blood streaming over the boards. The boy ran out screaming that his father was a murderer. He met a Mrs. Welsh, who lives in a little house near by, and the two together gave an alarm and told a large gang of railroad laborers laying a second track near by. As McSteen saw that his crime was discovered, he started on a keen run to the Glenwood depot. The laborers all threw down their tools and gave chase. The murderer had a good start and ran well, but among the laborers Nathan Miles was a rapid pedestrian, and he outstripped the others. As McSteen reached the depot, a train glided in and started again almost immediately. McSteen got into the smoking car, and Miles just caught the rear car and swung himself on.

**A TERRIBLE DEED.**

The rest of the men went back to the shanty. It took little examination to show how the crime had been detected. A great gash in the woman's skull behind the right ear and a bloody axe with a handle more than three feet long, standing against the wall told how the man had crept up stealthily behind her, and with one brutal deadly blow sunk the weapon into her brain. The wounded woman was taken up and laid on the bed, where she died a few hours afterwards. On Miles arriving in this city he caused the arrest of McSteen whom he had followed all the way from the scene of the murder. McSteen was tried in September, 1882, and found guilty. On the 9th of last August he was sentenced to be hanged today.

While the steamer Kenosha was lying at the wharf at Brucebridge, the end of a line, the rope broke close to the snubbing post on the boat and jerked Robert McDonald, one of the crew, who was standing on the platform in the water. After swimming a few strokes he sank before any assistance could be given.

A special despatch from Tapechua, Mich., brings news of an awful scene that is visiting the people of that section. It is described as something resembling the black small-pox in its ravages are terrific. Out of a population of 10,000 there are 1,200 already dead. Business is entirely stopped, and the panic stricken people are flying from the place. The dead are being carried away, and buried without rite or ceremony in many cases decomposition set in before death, intensifying the conditions and increasing the difficulties of burial.

**EX-LIEUT. GOVERNOR MORRIS.**

This gentleman was not present at the reading of the address to Lieut.-Governor Aikens, and a written reply was therefore sent to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy:—

Brandon, 10th October, 1883.

To W. Winter, Esq., Mayor of the Corporation of Brandon.

GENTLEMAN,—Permit me to thank you for the kind congratulations you tendered me yesterday, in the address presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, in the Hall of the Agricultural Society. I was not in the building till after the presentation of your address, and was unaware of your intention thus to honor me. It was indeed cheering to receive, after so long an interval, your approval of my administration when I served the Crown as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The years from 1872 to 1877 were constructive ones. The judicial system of the country had to be put into work—the Legislature had to adopt its course, and legislators had to train themselves for their duties; responsible government had to be introduced, alliances had to be effected with the Indian tribes, who, as one of them expressed it to me, "already heard the heavy tramp of the Legion of incoming white men on their sacred soil." In a word, preparations had to be made for the attracting to this great lone land a population to make it blossom as the rose. In these preparations I had some share, and you fully express my feelings when you say that I must view with peculiar gratification the progress which this Province has made. I do so, and I see in that progress the evidence and the harbinger of a mightier progress in the future.

In 1872 I landed at Fort Garry and found in all its vicinage some 300 inhabitants. You know its present greatness. During the years of 1873-74-75 and '76 I was engaged in the summers in treating with the Indians in all parts of Manitoba, &c., the Northwest Territories—from Burside to Fort Ellice, in 1875, as I drove over the beautiful prairie, I passed but three houses in a distance of some 250 miles. As I went westward the solitude of the vast expanse of rich territory became oppressive, and I looked forward to the day when population would flow in and rich crops of grain would take the place of ocean-like expanse of herbage, gay with brilliant flowers.

I return after ten years from my first arrival in Manitoba and what do I find? The country filling up with the very pick and choice of the people of the older provinces, and of other nations. Towns, villages, centres of activity and industry arising everywhere, backed and supported by the very best class of farmers, who are after all the basis of the material prosperity of a country such as this.

I see the iron road being built to link the Atlantic and Pacific in a way unparalleled in the history of modern enterprises. And what is the conclusion I derive from all this? That no one can estimate the progress that the north-western portion of our Dominion will make in the next decade.

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, in the history of a new country like this, with such vast resources and so enormous a territory, the bounds forward are so great that ten years is fully equal to fifty years in the life of the older provinces.

The presence of this two year old city, so cheerily built on a hill, with its beautiful streets, fine buildings, schools, churches and municipal institutions, is a brilliant example. I admire the tone of earnestness that pervades your address—its ring is that of right good metal, content with your lot, proud of your city and surrounding country—you cannot but go on and prosper. That you will quit yourselves like men of high purpose I doubt not and with the people in all our provinces doing their part also, this Dominion of ours cannot but be recognized as the brightest jewel in the British Crown.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

ALEXANDER MORRIS.

**MANITOBA TEACHERS.****Second Convention of the Western Association.**

The Second Convention of the Western Manitoba Teacher's Association will be held in the Rapid City school October 18th and 19th, 1883. The programme is as follows:—

Thursday, October 18th:—10 a. m.—"Teaching arithmetic to beginners." Mr. L. M. Grimmett, Grand Valley. "The teacher's work." Mr. W. F. Montgomery, Minnedosa. 2 p. m.—Election of officers and regular business of the association. "School-room discipline." Mr. D. H. Lent, Langvale.

Public meeting, Thursday evening to be addressed by J. B. Somerset, Esq., Supt. of Education; Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham, and others.

Friday, October 19th:—10 a. m.—"Positive and negative influence of culture." Tina Allan, Rapid City. "Geography." T. J. Lamont, Brandon. 2 p. m.—Rural schools in Manitoba. S. J. McKee, B. A. Rapid City.

It is stated in Montreal that the C. P. R. has abandoned its intention to build a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Lacine, and has selected a site at St. Anne's, further west.

While a freight train on the Lake Shore railroad was standing at the station at Pittsford, Mich., a second freight train approached, and before it could be stopped plunged into the caboose, wrecking it, and killing Mrs. Rogers, of Hudson, Mich.; Mr. Warwick, of Brian, O., and an unknown man. Mrs. Weaver, of Hudson, Mich., had her legs crushed, and will probably die. Mr. Horbord, of Pittsford, had his leg broken. The wreck took fire, and several cars were destroyed. The accident was due to the carelessness of the men of the leading train, who failed to get the signal out far enough to stop the second train.

**The Brandon**

DAILY AND WEEKLY

**MAIL**

Book and Job

**PRINTING**

Department

Contains Large Stocks of Fine Stationery, Plain and Fancy Types, Brilliant Inks, and other materials necessary to First Class Printing.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO

**Commercial**

PRINTING.

WHICH CONSISTS OF

Circulars.

Letter Heads.

Note Heads.

Bill Heads.

Business Cards.

Show Cards.

Visiting Cards.

Invitation Cards.

Programmes.

Hand Bills.

Shop Bills.

Tickets, etc.

**Book and Pamphlet**

PRINTING!

Books.

Pamphlets.

Catalogues.

Price Lists.

Society Reports.

By-Laws.

Are rapidly put in type, and printed by Presses, which deliver their work with marvellous accuracy and effect. All kinds of Wood Cuts brought out to perfection.

**POSTERS**

And Dodgers.

All descriptions of Poster work executed with neatness and dispatch. Having added a large number of fonts to our Poster type we are now in a position to turn out First Class Work.

Orders from any part of the District for

**MUNICIPAL**

PRINTING

Promptly Executed at Reasonable Rates.

Eighth Street

BRANDON, MAN.

Mail Printing and Publishing

Company.

**Burdock**  
**BLOOD**  
**BITTERS**

ACTS UPON  
THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS  
AND THE BLOOD.

**TO THE FORE.****SCOTT & PAISLEY**

Are abreast of the times, and anticipating the wants of the public in

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING & GENTS**

**FURNISHINGS.**

Are piled from garret to cellar with seasonable Goods.

Just Received. Black and Colored Velveteens,

Ulster Cloths, Dress Silks, Satins, Silk Velvets.

**NAVY, WHITE AND GRAY FLANNELS.**

**DAVIE REESOR'S**

That's "THE PLACE."

Does Your Watch

Stop? TAKE IT TO



Watch Repairing  
A SPECIALTY.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES & JET GOODS  
Now in Stock and being continually added. Just in another

**Daisy Lot 18 K. Solid Gold Rings.**

REMEMBER THE PLACE. CALL EARLY AND CALL OFTEN.

**D. A. REESOR,**

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, Rosser Avenue, Brandon.  
Aug 30-3m

**MUNRO & WARWICK.****Tinware, Stoves**

OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED

**ROYAL AND COAL COOK.**

Also Lamps, Cutlery, &c.

ROSSER AVE., NEAR SIXTH STREET.

**MUNRO & WARWICK, TINSMITHS.**

**QUIGLEY BROTHERS.**

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry Goods.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Clothing.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Gents' Furnishings.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Boots & Shoes.

cheapest Stock of Groceries.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Provisions

We will not be undersold by any house in town.

Call and Examine for Yourself.

Remember the place. Corner store, Richard's Block, corner Rosser Avenue and Sixth Street.

**QUIGLEY BROS.**



